EUROPE.

Present Status of the Mexican Question.

Rumors that the Queen is Being Poisoned by Her Physicians.

American Thanksgiving Banquet in Berlin.

weckes of Minister Wright a

MAKY CONDITION OF EUROPEAN FINANCES.

MONARCHICAL FAILURE IN GREECE.

agust of American Cilizens on the 7th Speeches of Anister Weight and Dr. Tappan Enthusiasm, Patr the and Rejoicing, &c. his, your Thanksgiving day, which is always duly

being your lineageving tasy, which is always day lored by the American residents of Berlin, was kept in far different feelings to what it has been of it was, a real day of jubilee, of thanks the Almighty for the visible protection exceed to the republic, which has emerged from Valley of the Shaftow of Death greater and glorious than ever, a beacon to the friends of liberty an object of terror and dismay to her enemies. A can and Prussian flags, and the ample board hardly d to accommodate the guests, several of whom had

need to accommodate the guests, several of whom had no to Berlin on purpose to be present at the colobration. Among them were noticed the United States suls for Liepsic, Frankfort and Berlin; the Theodore S. Fay, Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Illinois; ain Dennison, of the United States Army; Mr. John Ioward, of New York; Dr. Simmons, correspondent the gl.ondon Star; Dr. Abott, &c., &c. The German and the expressional by Professor Tallianne. ment was represented by Professor Tellkampf, mem-ment was represented by Professor Tellkampf, mem-r of the Prussian Legislature; Dr. Engel, President of a Board of Statistics; Professor Neumann, the eminent storian, and other gentlemen distinguished in the old of science, literature and commerce. The chair at taken by the United States Minister, Hon. Joseph A. right, who, after a preliminary attack had been made the company upon the good things provided for the majon, proposed the first toast to the King and Queen Pfussis, as the rulers of the land in which they kept national holiday, which he prefaced by some perti-temarks upon the amicable feeling that had always ed between the two nations. This feeling, he oba, and in consequence of this there was hardly

whole series of Presidents, from George Washington to Andrew Johnson, characterizing each in a few comprehensive and well chosen words, not forgetting Monroo and his famous "doctrine," an alfusion to which excited universal applause. Not all of them, he said, were equally good and great—there might be some among them who were neither—but he defed the world to show a succession of riters like that which, with one or two exceptions, had illed the chair of the republic, from that wonderful man who had been justly named the "Father of his Country" to the present Chief Magietrate. Few men had been exposed to greater obloquy than Andrew Johnson, and few had less of the advantages of birth and education to boast of. It was asserted—nay, it was an admitted fact—that in his youth he had worked in the capacity of a journeymen tailor; and we all witnessed an unfortunate circumstance that had occurred at his inaguration, and the epithet bestowed upon him in consequence by a leading organ of the English press. They had called him a "drunken mechanic". But who doubted now that the "drunken mechanic" was one of nature's noblemen—that he was a man raised up by Providence to accomplish the task commenced by his martyred predecessor—possessing in a singular degree the qualities necessary for the restoration and reconstruction of the Union? By deep conscientiousness and devoted patriotism, by native sagacity by frames tempered with mercy, he had gained the respect of friends and cumeins, and at the present nomen to name in the Old or New World was more popular than that of Andrew Johnson.

"The memory of Abraham Lincoln" was drunk in

The Belgian Question.

NAFOLDEN'S ANXIETY TO REMOVE SUSPICION.

(From the London Times, Nov. 16.)

The Emperor of the French was desirous to recognize the Duke of Brahant as Leopoid II., King of the Belgians, even before his Royal Highness should have taken the constitutional oath. The Duke replied that, while he could not but be deeply touched by this act of good neighborship, he preferred remaining Duke of Brahant until he became King of the Belgians by taking the oath to the constitution.

stood by Leopold I., and it is to be hoped will be understood by his successor, for the salvation of Beigium and the repose of Europe.

Possibility of Annexation to Bellium and the repose of Europe.

Possibility of Annexation to Bellium and the repose of Europe.

Possibility of Annexation to Bellium and the learny, beholding their gradual separation from the State, urge on the party which encourages the idea of annexation to France, and are seconded therein by the ancient rejume of conservatives, who, alarmed by the rapidly increasing influence of the Solidaires, behold as a natural result the extinction of all religion and social order in the country. A union with Holland has been the dream of many a politician ever since the year 1850, when the measure was first of all suggested. The heir to the throne of that country is not more popular with the Dutch people than the Dutch of Brabant has been with the Beigians. The liberal party in Holland has long been discontented with the slow march of progress under the present government. The annexation of Beigium is a dream of French ambilion from which it would be wise to awaken the Emperor before it takes too great a hold on his imagination. This could be accomplished in the most effoctual way by an immediate annexation with Holland. The two nations thus united would become a morsel too tough even for French guittony to devour. But the retrograde Beigians have long been on the watch. They point out to the Beigian between the France which can never be acquired in the Beigian army. They display to the Beigian workman the comparative case and affluence and which his fellow-laborer can live in France. They exhibit to the Beigian merchant all the nevantages to be derived from the wider field of commerce which would be furnished by French resources. But as yet nothing tends to prove that the soldier, the workman or the merchant would prefer the absolute rule of France to the geniter one of their own constitution. The danger which the research prove than its saviors, whose

The Eastern Queetion.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN TASCHERNO—PROGRESS
OF RUSSIAN POWER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

[From the London Herald, Dec. 18.]

Russia is once more reporting progress in Central Asia.

Not progress in the sense of new acquisitions, but in the sense of order and settlement where the last accounts left her—at Taschkend. One little them of news, received during the autumn, seemed to interfere with this pleasant arrangement. A report, borne on the wings of Reuter & Company, declared the Russian garrison at Taschkend to have been massacred. But this event, whatever may harp been in foundation, a plainly not

recognized by authority; for the Invalide Ruse, which gives us the latest news from that part of the world, makes no mention of even a temporary check, while the continued occupation of Taschkend by the same garrison is at least a sign of the latter being alive. That Russin could remain the ally of Bokhara was even less likely than that she could remain the ally of Khokan. Had she not expelled the Khokanese from Taschkend, in compliance with the repeated appeals of the principal inhabitants, the Bokharians would meat certainly have taken they place; and a rapture with the barbarous ruler of the latter country was a necessary consequence of taking this step. Alm Koul, the chief of the Khokanese, was killed in battle; but the movements of the ruler of Bokhara left the Russian general no alternative but to reliquish the position altogether or push the context to its legitimate extent. Accordingly Taschkend was taken, and the evidence of Bokharan designs found within the walls sufficiently justified this course of action. The Bokhara party, in fact, were arready established, under the command of Iskander Bey; and the protection of the more powerful and the more civilized of the two competitors. Moreover, the independence of the place, recognized and guaranteed by Roelia, was denied by the Emir, who made preposterous pretensions to right, and had brought his Asiatic magination to bear upon the establishment of an impossible empire. That his aggressions extended to Russian territory was, of course, an aggravation of his offence, and when he included in his claims the Ringhle, who had for many years been under Musecvite rule, there was no more ceremony to be observed. The Russians, never deal with them as they would with civilized allies; so reprisals were the order of the day, and in return for a kind of land blockade of Bokharian merchantise the Emir at last went so far as to plunder a Russian caravan, throw the merchants into prison and declare was against the Car

by Russia, of the protectorate over Taschkend. And we are now informed of the use which the latter Power has made of her advantage, and the conditions under which she remains her occupation—declared in the first instance to be but temporary, but prolonged, with every appearance of good faith, for the benefit of the Taschkendians, and at their express solicitation. Indeed, the crucities of the Emir towards the Khokanese, who had railied under a Regent after the death of Allm Koul, sufficiently warned them of what they might expect from his unchecked thirst for conquest. So the inhabitants of Taschkend have not only placed themselves under the protection of Russia, but refused, although invited to do so, to appoint a chief from among themselves—preferring to leave the native functionaries under the jurisdiction of the Russian nathority, the control of the administration, in fact, being entirely in his hands. But these functionaries, spiritual and temporal, they sigulate, shall each exercise the authority to which he has been acquistomed; and with this liberal arrangement Russia, it appears, has acquisesed. By this means the privileges of the inhabitants as to religion, taxation and a variety of matters, including enrollment as troops and having troops quartered upon them, are all secured, and the Taschkendians appear to be in the happy position of receiving the greatest possible protection at the smallest possible cost.

Sach is the present position of Russia in Taschkend. The position is evidently a necessity, as the authorities take great parts to prove. Of the advantages to be

Such is the present position of Russia in Taschkend. The position is evidently a necessity, as the authorities take great pains to prove. Of the advantages to be gained they are equally assured. "Even at the present time," says the Governor General of Orenburg in his report, "notwithstanding the pillage and impositions it has had to suffer during a long period of years from the Kahns of Khokan and the Emirs of Bokhara, Taschkend is one of the principal markets of central Asia. Its because and its carvansaries swarms with the representatives of entire 'Asia—one sees there even Hindoos from the environs of Madras. If we shall succeed in proserving this city from political troubles, and guaranteeing it acainst the ravages and the despotism of the Asiath Khans, it may be affirmed almost with certainty that Taschkend will attract, even at an early future, the principal merchants of Bokhara and Khokan, and will become the principal mart of commerce of Central Asia, as well as the chlef magket for the manufacturing products of Russia." And for this purpose, the same authority assures us, it is by no means necessary that the province should be annexed definitively to the Russian dominions. "It is much more advantageous," says the Governor General. "Gren us to have for a neighbor on in goaco axe this would pass for threatening in any part of the world; but Russia has learned to do in Asia as Asia does, and threats not counting for much in the East she has no need to employ the same niceties of phrascelegy that would be necessary in Europe. But, however this may be, the present position of Russia in Central Asia is nothing more than the logical consequence of her legiti-mate pretensions, and a mission which has peace for its first purpose and commerce for its second is one which this country, of all others, is bound to recognize and accept.

Another Explanation of General Schofletid's Mission.

[Paris (Dec. 14) correspondence Liverpool Journal.]

The visit of the Yankee General to Europe has been so thoroughly afted that we have discovered at length its real motive, which is nothing less than the parchase of our of the idands in the Archiplago, the one named Spexica, the most important of the Sporades, admirably stateled for the surveillance of both European and Asiatic coast, and possessing the most spiendid climate and every facility for the realization of that heart's desire of every patriotic Yankee, the formation of a merine depot, a port and dockyard, beceast the American flag, all protected by the Stripes and Stare. The island has hitherto been the resort of pirates, the very nost whome they spread the light wings of their tartanes and dart forth in pursuit of the liftle Turkish sloops, laden with merchandise, which ply between the two shores. This state of things will soon be changed under the American rule. The pirates themselves will be plundered of their flagotien gating, and order and industry will soon be made to reign instead of the spoliation and rapine which melting Grocks nor Turks have yet been able to put down. The discovery of this proposed arrangement with the American powerment has given us a terrible surprise, as it is considered the realization of the famous threat which all own the American, the other on the American the other on the American.

Further Intervention Called for in Greece.

[Malta (Dec. 9) correspondence of London Times.]
In respect to Greece the Malta Times says:—
We are afraid that the only cure for that unfortunate country is a strong ecorpation by the combined forces of the three great Peveer, and in such a case no one would be better qualified for the office of military regent than Sir Henry Storks. The naval commander-in-chief, Sir Robert Smart, is taking on board stores, so as to be ready with his division to land an armed force, should such a measure be necessary for the preservation of tranquillity

THE SNOW STORM.

First Reavy Fall of the Season-Inauguration of Sleighing in and Around the Metropolis Poor Prospects for its Coutinuance-Wide Extent of Country Visited by the Storm,

Snow commenced to fall in this city at eight o'clock apparent cessation until late last evening, being by many dds the heaviest of the present season. It fell to th one of the sunpiest and most enjoyable of winter days-Rain had for a time been the rule and cold the exception rides of New Year's day, provided that a return of we and warm weather might not cause the slippery elemen to melt and disappear, made due amends for the incot veniences and uncomfortableness of its arrival upon terri firma. The fall was what is termed damp snow, and bid fair to last but a short time, unless a colder atmosphere

The Storm Elsewhere.

NEW JERSEY.

The snow fell to the depth of about four inches Jersey yesterday afternoon, and, there being a good the sleighing was quite fair, and toward

inches deep, and the sleighing, especially in Broad street, was very line, and that avenue presented lively appearance, with the many gay turnouts and th merry jingling bells.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30, 186 six o'clock, and still continues unabated. The tempera-ture is mild, but the snow at twelve o'clock lays to the

Propadelinia, Dec. 20, 1865.

A snow storm commenced here at seven o'clock this norning. The snow melts on the ground, rendering the streets in a horrible condition.

A snow storm commenced here shortly after noon to day, and continues this evening. The weather is quite

PORGREREPSIE.

MURDER NEAR RIKER'S ISLAND.

The Mate of a Vessel Shot Dead by a River Thief-Attempt to Kill the Cap tain of the Venset, &c., &c.

We are called upon again to record another murderthis time on shipboard—in which a mate of a versel was shot dend by a river third, who also attempted to take Brooklyn police authorities in an follows:-The schooler John Boynton, Captain Reed, from an Eastern port fo three days—being windbound—in the vicinity of Riker's Island, East river. At three o'clock on yesterday morning, while the mate, Mr. Robert Mitchell, was on watch the vesset was boarded by a river thief unknown to the former, when he boldly and quietly proceeded to the cabin, where Captain Reed and the pilot of the vessel were sleeping in berthe directly opposite the cabin doer.

Mr. Mitchell, she mate, was forward at the time, and was not immediately apprised of what was going on. The captain, hearing an unusual noise in the cabin, realized capinin, hearing an unusual noise in the cabin, realized that a burglar or thief was rangacking it; he moved a little in his had to get a better view of the field of operations, when the thief, observing the captain was awake, came towards him, at the same time presenting a revolver at his head, saying he would shoot him dead if he made any resistance or gave any alarm. At this juncture the tread of the mate, evidently attracted by the noise to the scene or action, was heard everthead, when the thief turned coolly around, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, almed it at the head of the captain. The latter, however, started up and hallooed for help, when the regue discharged his pistol, fortunately without wheet. The mate, Mr. Mitchell, immediately entered the cabin from the side opposite the captain's hed, with hatchet in hand, and with some few words made a rush at the dangerous intruder. The thief, seeing this, drew his pistol a second time, this time aiming at the heart of the mate, and, discharging it, the ball penetrated the heart of the latter, who dropped upon the cabin floor, and died without a groun. The murderer, with the alacrity of a deer, jumped over the hieless form of his visitin, ran to the side of the vessel, and in as short a space of time as it takes to pen this article, jumped into his boat, and was in ten minutes lost in the darkness of the moraing.

The vessel was towed to the Athantic basin, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon, where the body of the murdered man awaits the action of the Coroner. The nurderer was the in willout doubt a bold pirate thus single-handed to confront such great edds as there was against he rouge could never have escaped.

It is proper here to remark that river thieving, like other branches of reacality, is fearfully on the increase in New Yes and vicinity, and where rogues act with such success as they have in the and roles of their example.

The vessel and officers remain in charge of the police. Coroner Lynch will hold an inquest on the murdered man this (Sunday) hat a burglar or thief was rammacking it; he moved

THE HOROKON BOUNTY PROCESS PRACTO. Judge Field has denied the motion made to discharge James Hugbes,

a short time since by United States Commissioner Jackson for Irial in default of \$15,000 bail. The case was son for frial in default of \$15,000 bail. The case was argued at Princeton, by James T. Brady and William H. Shape for defandant, shd A. Q. Kessbey, United States District Attorney, for the government. On Friday Mr. Shape applied to have the ball reduced, and offered to mirrender all the parties and give bail in \$10,000 each to appear at the next term of court. This course will be taken, and will lead to a full investigation of the case at the coming form.

PARTING COUNTREPRIT UNITED STATES CURRENCT.—A young man named Frank Bascom was taken before United States Commissioner Jackson at Jersey City yesterday, charged with having passed counterfoit United States fractional currency upon various parties in Hoboken. The evidence being conclusive the prisoner was committed to lail to await trial,

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Return Home of the Rebel Ex-Governor Being Entered into by the Planters and Freedmen-Conflict of the Military

New ORLEANS Dec 28, 1865. Affairs on the Rio Grande remain in striu quo.

F. D. Lubbock, lately released from Fort Delawar

has reached his Texas home.

In Western Texas the planters, farmers and freedmen satisfactory to all parties

the planters are discouraged. On the cotton and sugar plantations on the Brazos, Colorado, Correy and other reams near the coast General Gregory is making a tour, addressing the freedmen with a view to persuade them to make contracts with the planters for labor for the ensu-

There is much complaint about the mail service throughout Texas. It takes fifteen days to get letter from Houston to New Orleans, and the distance can be travelled in three days

Business in Galveston was dropping off and g eclining in price.

cued by force, in the open District Court, taking them from the custody of the sheriff, two Treasury agents in dicted by the Grand Jury for swindling. The officer is command ordered the provisional Judge of the court to direct the release of the agents, and threatened him with punishment if he dared to disobey the order. The Judge remained firm and declined obeying the order.

Last evening Mr. Chanfrau spain appeared in Mose as the principal character in that piece. The house, which has been well filled on every night during Mr. Chan-frau's engagement, was crowded, and there can be m doubt from the increasing audiences and the large re ceipts that the manager must have a very success season. Nothing short of this could have been expected for when it was announced that Sam, who has had such to patrofize the piece, and give to the managemen under whose auspices it has been brought out every en couragement it was possible to afford. Sam constantly kept his audience in roars of laughter. His follies quired, his way of getting into difficulties and escaping Sam stands out before us as a representative man of his peculiar class. He commits some of thos the doings of Dundreary, who so frequently "made as prove that he was a confounded fool. But Sam has de cidedly more chivalry than Dundreary; for at the very iderably shorn of its original dimensions. It is capable of being made a good thing, if only some writer would introduce a few acts in consonance with the general tenor of the plot. No representation on the stage can be really effective unless it is natural; and this naturalness will be comic or serious plays. This is a principle in theatri affairs that cannot be disputed. It should always be a hered to and maintained; for it is by sticking closely t greatest successes. While we edunit that, as played a present, Mose has much merit, it would, we think, t

He parts bong well together, and in one like Mose, whi seem to represent certain features of the Americanter, it does not answer to engraft upon it the peculiarities or the expressions of another pe-NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE THEATERS, MINSTELL

to were omitted. Mr. Chanfran requires to be a seconded. A play to be really attractive must have

After a very brilliant week, which concluded a pleasing fully prepared to greet the New Year smiles and song, the drama and the morry dance to morrow. A full remail of the entertainments in store for our oilinens will appear in the Herand in the

Sam and Mose, a jovial pair always, but particularly ment, Mr. Chaufrau personating both characters. The company at the Broadway is a very talented one, and

vill open the year 1866 in a vigorous, joyous and agrees

George Christy devoted himself specially during the past week to the easy task of placing the fair patrons of the new fifth Avenue Opera House in the very best of humor for receiving calls on New Year's Day. Not content with his success, be has an ample and varied bill of entertainment for te-morrow, the pieces to be played popular farce, Black Statue, is retained for another week, having met with such favor. The leading charac-

There will be three brilliant performances at the new National Circus, in the Bowery, to-morrow-New Year'

Day-the whole troupe appearing at half past ten o'cloc in the morning, half-pest two o'clock in the afternoon and half-past zeven o'clock in the evening. The Mai Monkey will be there; the Conkin Brothers-wonder ful gymnasts and the greatest of cannon ball performersexpect to be lithe, graceful and active as ever in the

Tony Paster will have a crowded matinee reception at half-past two o'clock New Year's Day, at his comy Opera House in the Bovery. The fine verte-comic and melo-dramatic extravagance entitled The Victim is announced as one of the features of an ample bill.

Harry Levile has arranged for a grand matinee at this ouse, No. 720 Broadway, New Year's Day. The per formances will commence at two o'clock in the after noon, and a combined bill of attractions awaits the

HANJO CONCERTS -- DOUGON BROTHERS. We understand that the third annual concert of the Dobson Brothers will be given in Dodworth Hall, 806

Broadway, to-morrow evening. A popular belief has long existed that the banjo can be made use of only in negro minstreley; but the Dobson Brother have proved that this instrument is capable, unde artistic management, of producing exquisite musiceven some of the soft and tender melodies of Ireland can be played upon it. On this occasion the Dobson Kizzay Stoepel, soprano; Miss Emily Perine, Mr. R. McGuire and Herr F. Stoepel. We bulieve the public will not fail to go and hear the wonderful performance on the five and seven string banjos.

for the benefit of this admirable institution will take place at Irving Hall on Friday next, 5th inst. The Italian Free School is an emanation from the Societe d'Unione e Fratellanza Italians, which has some so much for Italian emigration. It receives eighty pupils, of whom severa are adults, and is under the supervision of a committee of our leading Italian residents, the Duc De Lesignayar being President. The arrangements for the fortbooming ball will be under the direction of Signor Antonio Bariti,

Tonorro, C. W., Dec. 80, 1865.
The Hop. Ferguson Blair has accepted the vacant post in the Cabinet, vice Hon. George Brown. No change in she policy of the government regarding confedera

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the Meamship Constitution on Lookout Shoals.

FORTY LIVES LOST

The Captain, One Passenger and Twelve of the Crew Saved.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster to the Bark Colcord.

The steamship Constitution, under command of Capfor New York, and after leaving Tybee she encountered strong northeast gales, which compelled her to put into Port Royal for a harbor, where she remained until the morning of the 24th, when, at seven o'clock, she took her departure for New York, in company with the steamships San Salvador and Leo, both of which arrived here in safety on the 27th instant. The ship news collecter also the 27th instant, and it was so announced in all the city papers on the following morning.

The following despatch was received yesterday from Newbern, North Carolina, by which it will be seen that she unfortunately struck on Cape Lookout Shoals, and became a total wreck, causing the loss of forty lives: NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 30, 1865

of the 29th inst., which says the steamer Constitution Captain Greenman, from Savannah for New York, struck Cape Lookout shoals on the night of the 25th and went to pieces. She shad fifty-four persons, all told, on and thirteen men were saved. The steamer is a total

spatch was received by Messrs. Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson, the consignees, of No. 17 Broadway:-

MORFREAD CITY, Dec. 29, 1865. Mesers. WAKEWAN, GOOGIN & DICKISSON, New York :-saved. I will write immediately.

WM. GRENMAN, Captain. The following despatch was received last evening which confirms the sad intelligence of the loss of forty

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30, 1865. The steamer Constitution, Captain Greenman, left Sa-vanuals for New York on the 23d inst., with twenty-four passengers and seven hundred bales of cotton.

day morning, at four o'clock, where she remained fortyeight hers, and then broke up.

The captain, twelve of the crew and one passeuger, W. P. Long, of Brooklyn, N. Y., saved themselves
on cotton bales. They lauded at Cape Lookout lighthouse seeded to Morehead City.

of passengers and crow, perished.

The survivors left Morehead City for New York this

steamer in every respect; her strength was well tested by holding together for forty-eight hours after getting on the shouls. She was nine hundred and forty-four tons reciefer, and rated Al" in American Llayd's Register. he was 184 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 19 fee depth of bold; was bulg rigged, and her draught was fourteen feet. She cost \$120,000 to public.

Immediately after ber completion she w the service of the government as a transport. She could accommodate seventy are persons in the cabin, and a large number in the steerage. While on the Sa various line the Constitution generally made the par

Further Particulars of the Loss of the

the back P. Celeord, of Scarsport, ran ashore on Gravelly bland, goods side of the Vineyard, about two clock on Thursday morning last, in a thick fog. The vesset was in charge of the mate, Mr. Glikey, at the vious. The vessel now lies in an easy position in about four feet of water at lew tide. She will probably be got

and Virgo-The Zodine Badly Damaged. FAVANNAH, Dec. 28, 1865

The steamer Zodiac, which left here for New York yesterday, collided with the steamer Virgo, from New York, bound to Savannah, when northward of Charleston. Both steamers arrived here this evening. The Zodiac is badly damaged,

NASHVILE, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1865. The latest information from Pulanki states that the at first reported. One lady only was killed, a libse Bradden. A Mr. Johnson is thought to be mortally wonneled. One negro woman was killed. Seven negroes were more or less injured.

The tornado struck the southwestern part of the aprosting trees and destroying six or seven houses.

A nortion of Richland factory was also destroyed. Several boures in a southwesterly direction from the place were levelled to the ground, among them those of Mrs. White, three miles from the town, and Mr. George M. Cook, eight miles from it.

This is the extent of the damage as far as accertained.

Brooklyn City News.
BROOKLYN MORFALITY.—The whole number of death in Brooklyn during hast week was one hunder of deaths forty-seven, classified as follows:—Men, twenty-seven, women, twenty-seven; boys, forty-six; girls, forty-seven. The principal discasses were concumption, inflammation of the lungs, diphtheria, dropsy and typhoid fever.

GROG SHOPS IN PRODUCTION.-There are in the city Brooklyn nine thousand grog shops, whose aggregate re-ceipts per day are estimated at \$50,000. These facts and figures may well stagger the citizens of the City of Churches and demand their serious attention.

members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermon held an adjourned caucus last evening, when the following nominations for corporation paronase were made. For President of the Board of Alderman, Joseph Wilson; City Clerk, William S. Bishop; Health Officer, Dr. Joseph B. Jones; Keeper of the City Hall, John Flanagan.

B. Jones; Keeper of the Cay Hall, John Flanagan.

United Staves Cores.—In the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, Judge Benedict presiding, yesterday the following named persons recently tried and convicted were arraigned for sentence:—Fhilip Denian, convicted of assault and battery with intent to trib a convicted of assault and battery with intent to trib a convicted in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was sentenced to two years in State Prison, John Kennedy, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny from the Savy Yard, was sentenced to one day in the County Jail. The prisoner has already been confined two months. James Golden, larceny from the Navy Yard, fined twenty five dollars; Maria Wittiger, passing a counterfest United States Treasury note, was sentenced to thirteen months imprisonment in the Positentiary at Albany.

Supagoaxt's COURT.—During the mat week the follows.

SUPROGATE's COURT, -- During the past week the

SUBBOOATE'S COURT.—During the past week the following wills were admitted to protecte.—On the estates of Priscilla Lynas, Sarah A. Withy and Anthony Leinenger, all of Brocklyn. Letters of asiministration were granted on the estates of Jno. S. Smith, Michael Logan, Henry Moody, John C. Calboun, Suan E. Franktin, Sarah M. Wolven, Thomas Peel, Augustus Vohe, Johnans Thompson and Sarah Halsey, all of Brocklyn.

Smootting Aspart.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Priday night Mr. Prederick J. Wilson, a veterinary surgion, encountered a party of young son, is South Foorth areed, while on his way hope, with whom he had some difficulty, and, expecting is scare them away by a display of firearms, he drew a Smith & Wesson revolver from his pocket and discharged one barrel at the party. The ball took effect in the left arm of one of them.—a young man named Levi Roberts, residing at No. 481 Second avenue. New York; but only indicted a sight flesh wound. Officer Gildersleeve, of the Forty-fifth precinct, came up at the report of the platel and arrested Wilson, who was this morning committed by Justice Dailey to await the action of the Grand Jury